

received on June 4, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5468. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding the classification of airspace at Yuma, AZ (Docket 97-AWP-14) received on June 4, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5469. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding airworthiness directives on certain British Aerospace airplanes (Docket 97-CE-100-AD) received on June 4, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5470. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding airworthiness directives on certain Allison Engine Company turbofan engines (Docket 97-ANE-60-AD) received on June 4, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5471. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Modification of Class E Airspace; Porterville, CA" (Docket 98-AWP-2) received on June 4, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5472. A communication from the ADM-Performance Evaluation and Records Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding FM broadcast stations in McMillan and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan (Docket 97-222) received on June 4, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CHAFEE, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, without amendment:

S. 1104. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to make corrections in maps relating to the Coastal Barrier Resources System (Rept. No. 105-214).

By Mr. CHAFEE, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2038. A bill to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize appropriations for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and to further define the criteria for capital repair and operation and maintenance (Rept. No. 105-215).

By Mr. BOND, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 2168. An original bill making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-216).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 887. A bill to establish in the National Service the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom program, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-217).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BOND:

S. 2168. An original bill making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Oregon):

S. 2169. A bill to encourage States to require a holding period for any student expelled for bringing a gun to school; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Oregon):

S. 2169. A bill to encourage States to require a holding period for any student expelled for bringing a gun to school; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GUN LEGISLATION

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, these tragic incidents involving students bringing guns to school have taught us that we must proceed on two tracks. Government's first responsibility is to protect our citizens, particularly our young people, from violence. The only way to do that when a student brings a gun to school is to get them out of the classroom, off the streets, and in front of someone who is in the best position to determine what steps to take. The legislation I am introducing today with Senator GORDON SMITH will help that happen.

Mr. President, all over my state people are calling out for help. The Springfield Chief of Police and the Governor both recognize that the way we currently deal with kids and guns is not working. These kids are slipping through the cracks—only to resurface in deadly and dangerous ways. Mr. President, our current policies are not working. They are not serving anyone. Simply put, when it comes to kids bringing guns to school, we can and must do a better job. We must stop the violence before it spreads across one more school yard. The memorial fence at Thurston High School is the last memorial fence I ever want to see—in Springfield, Oregon, in Pearl Mississippi, in Jonesboro, Arkansas—or anywhere else in the country. Let it end here.

Today, Senator SMITH and I are introducing legislation that encourages states to pass laws to require a student who brings a gun to school to be held for up to 72 hours and undergo a psychological evaluation. If a state adopts such a law, the state would be eligible for an increase of 25% in the Juvenile Justice funds that would enable it to provide the type of psychological evaluation and other treatment that such a student needs.

Bringing a gun to school is a warning sign that must be taken seriously. And while so-called "zero tolerance policies" that mandate a student be ex-

pelled for bringing a gun to school may adequately punish the behavior, they are clearly not enough. We must offer services to this student—see what is going on in that student's head and help them through the rough spots. We must find a balance between preventing these crimes from occurring and punishing them once they do.

Voters in Oregon are tough on juvenile crime, especially serious crimes. We have the minimum sentences. We have the prisons. We do not allow juveniles probation or parole. We do not release juveniles early for good behavior. What Oregon needs is a system that works from the beginning—when the warning signs appear, not just at the end, when harm has been done. Oregon needs resources to identify these kids and help them before there's an arrest to be made. Across the country the message is spoken loud and clear: punishment, while important, is only part of the solution. It does not save lives. Prevention does.

Mr. President, my bill will help communities better identify and service students at-risk of endangering themselves or others with a firearm. My bill gives everyone involved—teachers, public school administrators, law enforcement, police officers and juvenile justice professions—the tools they need to get a troubled student the help he or she needs. Under the State laws my bill would promote, when a student brings a gun to school, the public school must report this behavior to law enforcement and the juvenile authorities immediately. Police must then come to the school and determine if there is probable cause to take action. If there is cause to take action, the police must bring the student into the station for two purposes: first, the student must have a mental health professional give him or her a psychological evaluation, and second, the student must immediately be scheduled for a judicial hearing. The State has up to 72 hours to complete these intervention measures. States pass a law following these parameters will receive a significant bonus: they will receive 25 percent more money to spend on juvenile prevention and intervention services.

Mr. President, no one wishes to see the tragedy at Thurston High School repeated. It is my hope that this legislation will give States the incentive they need to enact tough preventative detention laws to assure that this doesn't happen again. I ask unanimous consent that my statement and a copy of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2169

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. HOLDING PERIOD FOR STUDENTS BRINGING A GUN TO SCHOOL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 222 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5632) or any